enerally to those of the North. Every fact is in favor of the South; and taking the nations of the world in the mass, on which side does the numerical evidence preponderate? Why, unquestionably, it can show a hundred enterprising, energetic, powerful na-tions, where the North can hardly show one.

The Northern superiority-what superiority is of modern growth, and the result of mstances of a most accidental character indeed, it is contrary to the commonest evidences of nature, to suppose that regions pos-sessing an inferior climate and a limited vege-tation, should produce races of men more per-fect than the sunny, vigorous, and luxuriant South has produced or does produce.

Draw a line through Asia and Europe. Or

ich side has ever lain the highest civilization? empires? On which side has ever been the vic-On which side have existed the most powerfu that there has been progress? On which side, even now, despite unfortunate but temporary political circumstances, are the arts most flour-ishing, and is there to be found the greatest natural capacity? Why, on that of the South.

The moral and the intellectual capacity of nations may sleep, as it does sometimes in indiwiduals, and their physical power may be nothing for want of the invigorating energy of the mer. But just as much as vegetation is vigous, brilliant, and luxuriant, so is the man under favorable moral influences, superior mentally

If the South had not been favorable to the mental and physical growth of man, he would have been, from the earliest times, planted in more temperate, or colder regions. But what has the North, of itself, ever produced? Can we find in the whole range of history proof of one civilized people having been created there? Certainly not. Whatever it enjoys, whatever it ean boast of, is of Southern growth. The arts, the sciences, literature, religion, morals-all have been created there, carried out there, perfeated there. And the movement Northward, which has been going on within the Christian era, has been a movement of the energetic Southern, whose western course was checked by the broad waters of the Atlantic. He carried his civilization with him. He conquered the German, the Gaul, and the Briton, and the thousand tribes which passed under those namescut down the forests which covered northern Europe, and introduced knowledge and the useful arts there, among races no less barbarous than the red Indian-races, history tells us, who painted their bodies and were dressed in skins

ouered Rome! It is more correct to say they overwhelmed her by degress, divided as she was by internal broils, and a miserable, degrading tyranny, that left her frontiers open. They red her, having first learned to profit by her civilization. They conquered her-for tyth of nations. They conquered her-for a degraded people dread scarcely more the presence of the savage than the oppression of the

arms from the shores of the Bosphorous to the citize banks of the Ganges, and from the steppes of ard: Asia to the Lybian desert !

to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, visited the coasts of southern Asia, and, with little doubt, reached America?

The followers of MAHOMET were southerners and yet they conquered almost the whole world-from the Indies to the central and western parts of Africa, and from Tartary to the gates of Paris. All the great movements of humanity, whether

for good or evil, have sprung up in the south. southern mind the longest civilized, the longest in a state of activity, even in its forced ignorance, its present dormancy, displays a na-tional capacity which more fortunate times will bring forth in all its vigor.

An able writer in the Mobile Advertiser has iven a series of articles on State rights and State remedies, which, from the masterly man-ner in which these subjects are handled, must do good service in Alabama. We take the folwing extract from No. 5 of the series, and

"The late 'Compromise measures,' as they are been called, are unequal in their operation, oppressive in their tendency, and fatal in heir effects to the peace and harmony of the country. They have weakened the bonds that

respect were they inferior to northerners? The Assyrian, the Persian, and other great nations, distinguished for their civilization and their knowledge—inhabiting countries among the warmest, richest, and most productive on the countries on the countries among the c warmest, richest, and most productive on the earth—did they not also carry their victorious arms from the shores of the Bosphorous to the banks of the Ganges, and from the steams of the Ganges and from the steams of the steams of the Ganges and the steams of the ste

Asia to the Lybian desert?

When these came in contact with Tartar, or Scythian hordes, they drove them back into their inhospitable regions, inaccessible from cold as much as from unproductiveness.

In contact with the Greek, whom a moral liberty had ennobled, the Asiatic failed, for he was still under restraint. As an energetic man, he was morally inferior. Yet the Greek, like the Roman and the Carthagenean, were of Asiatic origin.

Can the Greeks be called a northern people, or the Romans? Were they wanting in energy? Was not the Mediterranean surrounded by industrious commercial nations, whose ships traded to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, the surrounded to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, what a great change would be surrounded by industrious commercial nations, whose ships traded to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, the surrounded by industrious commercial nations, whose ships traded to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, the surrounded by industrious commercial nations, whose ships traded to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, and the surrounded by industrious commercial nations, whose ships traded to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, the surrounded by industrious commercial nations, whose ships traded to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, the surrounded by industrious commercial nations, whose ships traded to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, the surrounded by industrious commercial nations, whose ships traded to the British isles, circumnavigated Africa, the surrounded by industrious commercial nations, whose ships traded to the distress and poverty of unhappy Ireland. A large portion of her soil is owned by wealthy proprietors, who spend most of their time abroad, drawing the hard carnings of their peasantry, to be spend most of their time abroad the distress and poverty of unhappy Ireland. A large portion of her soil is owned by wealthy proprietors, who spend most of their distress and poverty of unhappy Ireland. A large portion o One of the greatest curses that can be inflict whole amount exacted from the South by the much abused tariff. If this vast amount was spent at home, what a great change would be effected in the appearance of our Southern country. Fine hotels would grase our inland hill tops—the busy stream of travel would enrich our railread and stage lines—the farmer would find a ready market for his products at his own door—our country villages would be built up and filled with storekeepers, jewellers, milliners, and all other accessories necessary to supply the wants of fashion. Our sea islands, with their noble beaches and refreshing sea breezes, would be covered with fine hotels, filled with gay visitants, giving life and animation to what are now as almost deserted as the deserts of Arabia. Sullivan's Island would tival Newport, and Charleston storekeepera and fancy deslers have the benefit of a fine summer business.

The July number of Brownson's Quarter Review contains a powerful article on Freesoi ism, in which the progress and present strengt of that destructive fanaticism, the character

and the Presenting of the second of the Seco

"Good, quiet, easy men, looking over their ledgers, or sipping their wine, may flatter themselves that there is no serious danger, and tell us that we are unnecessarily alarmed; but in all human probability, if the fugitive slave Sims had not been given up on the claim of his owner, the American Union had now already ceased to exist. It is all very well to talk of "Southern blusters," and the "Hotspurs" of the South, but there is something more than bluster just now. The Southern people are as virtuous and as patrotic as we, and their statesmen are as enlightened and sagazious as ours. They see lightened and sagacious as ours. They see what, with individual exceptions, we do not permit ourselves to see, that the free States are fast

what, with individual exceptions, we do not permit ourselves to see, that the free States are fast losing all their respect for law, and becoming unfaithful to their solemn engagements, and bilind to all the claims of religion and morality. They see that the abolition of slavery at the bidding of our fanstics would be the dissolution of American society itself. They see the dissolution of American society itself. They see the dissolution of American society itself. They see the discordant of American of Indian commissioners will leave out the 28th to visit several of the great tribes living in the northeast. While we are pleased with the exhibitions of American enterprise upon the shores of the Pacific, we cannot but regret that the Wilmot Product that remain to them. They may be wrong, but we of the North have no right to blame for doing what we are forcing them to do, if they wish to retain any semblance of freedom.

**Let no man deceive himself with the vain hope that this radicalism now represented by the Free-soil party would stop with the mere about the Free-soil party would stop with the mere about the free soil party would stop with the mere about the free soil party would stop with the mere about the free soil party would stop with the mere about the free soil party would stop with the mere about the free soil party would stop with the mere about the free soil fanaticism.

**Mille we are pleased with the exhibitions of American enterprise upon the shores of the Pacific, we cannot but regret that the Wilmot Product of the work of the free soil fanaticism and the pacific party would stop with the mere about the free soil party would stop with the mere about the free soil fanaticism.

**Mille we are not mistaken, as some of those who were the chief a

lings, are obliged to live in towns; so that in fact the land is only donated to farmers. This, with many other parts, meets with universal con-

emnation.
"The young ladies sent out by Gov. Slade as "The young ladies sent out by Gov. Slade as teachers have arrived; and, notwithstanding the bond of five hundred dollars imposed on them in case of marriage within a year, they have created quite a sensation among the unmarried gentlemen. And as the land bill makes every lady worth three hundred and twenty acres, if taken before December next, you will be quite safe in believing that Oregon will soon be without teachers, unless another supply is dispatched immediately. The board of Indian commissioners will leave on the 28th to visit several of the great tribes living in the northeast."

and a Northern and a second pattern man and it is the point of the poi

and Jo Simpson, a hotel runner. These are the three persons seen by the padre leaving his house on the evening of the robbery, and they were also met by other persons in the street, who describe them as being apparently loaded down with something heavy, the pockets of their sack coats being sustained by their hands, &c. &c. Dupey has since been seen at cruces, and we have no doubt but that the whole party are at Chagres, ready to take the first steamer for the United States.

Two of the Chaores Murderers executed.

From the Panama Star, July 1.

Yesterday evening, at half past four o'clock, Francisco Medrano and Jose Maria Radillo, two of the men convicted of having committed the recent murders on the Chagres river, paid the penalty affixed to their crime, by the laws of the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to their crime, by the laws of the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to their crime, by the laws of the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to their crime, by the laws of the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to their crime, by the laws of the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to their crime, by the laws of the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to their crime, by the laws of the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to their crime, by the laws of the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to the society of Jesus, delegated for that penalty affixed to the society of Jesus, delegated for the society of Jesus f

jail.

In the middle of the day two posts had been erected in the Plaza, near the eastern wall of the jail, to each of which, later in the day, was attached a label, giving the name, place of birth, and crime committed by the culprit. As the hour approached when the execution was to take place, crowds of people flocked to the Plaza, and every balcony and other prominent place, from which a view could be obtained, was early occupied. A large detachment of the national guard was under arms, and after marching and countermarching through the principal streets of the city, they were drawn up in very good military style, forming three sides of a square, near the jail. Afterwards a guard of regular soldiers, under the 10ll of a muffled drum, conducted the prisoners from their cells to the place of execution; where the two priests heard the last confessions that the condemned had to make, and administered to them all the earthly consolation that mother church could give. This done, a white bandage was tied over the eyes of the prisoners, which at the same time bound their heads to their respective posts. The officer in command gave the words; "make ready," "aim," and the rattling sound of musketry proclaimed that the law was justified. One of the prisoners died without a struggle—a hall having entered an artery, from which the blood spouted upwards as from a fountain. The other, who was a leader of the hand of murderers, and who proclaimed, when arrested, that he was only sorry he had not killed twice a many people, and who, throughout his own imprisonment, has displayed the most hardened and defiant tone, was not so quickly despatched, and a second voiley was instantly discharged at him. Still he was not killed; but another volley sent his soul before that God who had created it.

"Oh, God it is a fearful thing To set the human soul take wing

another velley sent his soul before that God what created it.

"Oh, God it is a fearful thing
To see the human soul take wing
In any shape, in any mood."

From the moment of the execution until o'clock, the hodies of the criminals were suffer to remain exposed to the graze of the curior crowd, who had assembled to the number thousands. At that hour they were remove and, we presume, decently intered.

We cannot close our remarks without sayin that the whole affair went off most orderly as quietly, not a loud or angry word being hea on the Plaza during the whole afternoon, as only the low noise of the muffled drum and it murmuring sound of the many voices, disturbin the sofemnity of the occasion.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND,-The following description of "Her Majesty" of Eugland, is iven in Mr. Wilkes's last letter from Europe.

may be a correct portrait, but it is very differont from any other we have seen :

ent from any other we have seen:

I saw her first in her state coach, in procession to St. James Palace for a levee, and have seen her three times since at more advantage, but the first impression remained unsoftened. There is no chance for a mistake in her facial angle, and a glance is followed by a conclusion. On the occasion in St. James' Park, there were two parties of American gentlemen from different hotels, who stood in a group at the point of view I occupied. When the queen passed, each turned and looked the other in the face, and the smile which came from all, said almost in plain

Conjugal Rights.—She would be a Nus.—An interesting case, involving the question whether a husband can compel his wife to return to him after they have separated by mutual consent, the one to become a Catholic priest, the other a nun, has lately been argued before the British privy council. The parties interested are a Mr. and Mrs. Connelly, formerly of the State of Louisiana. In 1845, being then in Rome, the lady and her busband requested from the Pope a dispensation from their matrimonial vows for the purposes above monitoned. It was granted, and Mrs. Connelly soon after took the following oath:

"Almighty and Eternal God, I, cornelia, the lawful wife of Peter Connelly, trusting in thine infinite goodness and mercy, and animated with the desire of serving thee more perfectly, with the consent of my husband, who intends shortly to take holy orders, do make to thy Divine

Christ, to be pleased to accept this offering thy unworthy creature, as a sweet smallir savor, and that as thou has given me the desi and the power to make this offering unto thee, so thou wouldst also grant me abundant grace to fulfil the same.—Rome, at the Sacred Heart of Jesus of the Trinity of the Mount, 18th June, 1845."

to fulfil the same.—Rome, at the Sacred Heart of Jesus of the Trinity of the Mount, 18th June, 1845."

Subsequently, on founding a community of nuns at Derby, in England, she took another oath by way of supplement. It ran thus:

"Almighty and Everlasting God, I, Cornelia Connelly, being most unworthy of thy divine regard, but confiding nevertheless in thy infinite pity and mercy, and moved by the desire of serving thee, vow, in the presence of the most blessed Virgin Mary, and of all the heavanly court, to thy Divine Majesty poverty and obedience (renewing also my vow of chastity formerly made) in the congregation of the Holy Child Jesus; and I promise to enter it, to live and die in it, intending to do all things according to the constitutions of this congregation."

After a time, Mr. Connelly thought better, or rather thought worse of his vow of chastity, and wanted his wife back; but she refused to return to his bed and board, declaring that she "would rather die than break her vow." He then appealed to the Arches court, which decreed that she should be restored to her husband arms, naless volens. Thereupon she app aled to her majesty's privy council, and the judicial committee of that hody have this strange case under advisement. Leave has been given to Mrs. Connelly to amend her all-gations for the purpose of obtaining information on two points—first, as to what the law of Pennsylvania (where the parties were married) would have directed, had the case been brought before the courts of that State; and secondly, where the legal domicile of the parties was when the transaction took place in Rome. These points ascertained, the case will be remitted to the Arches court for reconsideration.

In the meantime, we hope Mrs. Connelly will reconsider the case herself. She can perform her duties to acclety and to God much more

of which are friendly and the control of the secondary works, the control of the

it was an imposition, for a man ought to has some consideration before preaching. They sai they would not put up with a denial, and it sixted upon his preaching immediately (in a hollow tree which stood by the roadside,) from the word M A L T. He then began:

"Reloved, let me crave your attention. I as a little man—come at a short notice—to preach a short sermon—from a short text—to a thicongregation—in an unworthy pulpit. Belove my text is Malt. I cannot divide it into sentence there being none; nor into words, there being none; nor into words, there being none; there being none; nor into words, there but one; I must therefore, of necessity, it into letters, which I find in my text to be four—MALT.

four—M A L T.

M—is Moral.

A—is Allegorical.

L—is Literal.

T—is Theological.

The Moral is to teach you rustice good manners: therefore M—my Master, A—All of you,

L—Leave off, T—Tipling.

The Allegorical is, when one thing is spoken of and another mesnt. The thing spoken of is Malt. The thing mesnt is the spirit of Malt, which you rustice make, M—your Mest, A—your Apparel, L—your Liberty and T—your Trust.

vour Appurel, L—your Liberty and T—your Trust.

The Literal is, according to the letters, M—Much, A—Ale, L—Little, T—Trust.

The Theological is, seconding to the effect it works—in some, M—Murder, in others, A—Adultery, in all, L—Looseness of life, and in many T—Treachery.

I shall conclude the subject, first, by way of exhortation: M—my Masters, A—All of you, L—Listen, T—to my Text. Second, by way of caution: M—my Masters, A—All of you, L—Look for, T—the Truth. Third, by way of communicating the Truth, which is this: A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the spoil of civility; the destruction of reason; the robber's agent; the ale-house's benefactor; his wife's sorrow; his children's trouble; his own shame; his neighbors' scoff; a walking swill bow!; the picture of a beast; the monster of a man!"